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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/595,494	10/23/2006	Frank Dietsche	12810-00237-US1	1545
23416	7590	06/23/2010	EXAMINER	
CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ, LLP			JACKSON, MONIQUE R	
P O BOX 2207			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WILMINGTON, DE 19899			1787	
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
06/23/2010		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/595,494	DIETSCHE ET AL.	
	Examiner Monique R. Jackson	Art Unit 1787	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 June 2010.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7 and 10-17 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-7 and 10-17 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/GS-68)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6/16/10 has been entered.
2. Claims 8-9 and 18-24 have been canceled. Claims 1-7 and 10-17 are pending in the application. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. Claims 1-7 and 10-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tada et al (USPN 6,514,357) in view of Martorano et al for the reasons recited in the prior office action and restated below, wherein the Examiner notes that Tada et al teaches that the composition can further comprising a coupling agent having **at least one** reactive group such as an epoxy group and hence the term "at least one" provides a suggestion to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize an agent comprising two or more reactive groups such as epoxy groups, which would be considered by a skilled artisan as reading upon a "crosslinker". Tada et al also teach that the acid contained in the composition functions to maintain the composition in an acidic state with a pH of preferably 1.0 to 3.0 (Col. 6, lines 14-18.) Tada et al further teach that resulting organic resin layer exhibits conductivity and is dense thereby contributing to improvements with respect to corrosion resistance over a conventional

organic resin layer due to the increased density of the layer, and that when the content of acid is increased, the number of crosslink points is increased, improving the film density and hence corrosion resistance (Col. 4, lines 22-34; Col. 5, lines 21-29; Col. 7, lines 17-30.) Hence, though Tada et al refer to pseudo-crosslinking taking place within the composition at various pH values, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to utilize a multi-functional epoxy compound as the "coupling agent" or "crosslinker" which would form permanent crosslinks in the coating, further increasing the density of the coating.

4. As discussed in the prior office action, Tada et al teach a chromium-free, corrosion resistant composition for metal surface treatment and surface treated metallic material wherein the composition comprises an aluminum ion, a magnesium ion, a manganese ion, a water-soluble organic resin, an acid, water, and optionally a coupling agent having at least one reactive group such as an epoxy group (Abstract; Col. 3, lines 58-60.) Tada et al teach that the water-soluble organic resin is preferably a polymer or copolymers comprising at least 40% by weight or more of carboxylic monomers such as (meth)acrylic acid, croinic acid, maleic acid, itaconic acid, with acrylic acid and methacrylic acid being preferable; with example water-soluble copolymers comprising acrylic acid and another acid monomer other than the acrylic acid (Col. 4, line 34 - Col. 5, line 14; Examples.) Tada et al teach that the acid is preferably phosphoric acid, acetic acid, nitric acid or hydrofluoric acid (Col. 3, lines 44-49.) Tada et al teach that the metal substrate is preferably a zinc-type plated steel sheet such as electrolytic or hot-dip galvanized steel (Col. 3, lines 60-64; Col. 7, lines 58-Col. 8, line 4.) Tada et al teach that the coating can be applied by roll coating, spray coating, brush coating, dip coating, or curtain flow coating, and then heated and dried to cure the coating to form a film having a thickness of 0.1 to 2.0 microns

(Col. 8, lines 5-20.) Tada et al teach that the corrosion resistance of the coating is improved by increased pseudo-crosslinking and also teach that the coating can comprising a coupling agent having at least one functional group such as an epoxy group but do not specifically teach the instantly claimed epoxy crosslinking agent. However, as discussed above, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a coupling or crosslinking agent having more than one epoxy group, or known epoxy crosslinking agents or known functionally equivalent crosslinking agents in the art wherein the claimed crosslinking agents are known water-soluble crosslinking agents utilized in similar metal coating compositions as taught by Martorano et al, including the oxirane and azirane crosslinking agents as claimed, and hence would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention given the predictable results and reasonable expectation of success, wherein one skilled in the art would have been motivated to utilize routine experimentation to determine the amount or ratio of crosslinking agent to acid copolymer to provide the desired crosslinking properties for a particular end use of the coated steel substrate, wherein it is well established in the coating art that crosslink density is a result-effective variable affecting the mechanical and physical properties of the coating layer including density, hardness and flexibility. With respect to the contact time as recited in Claim 17, one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to determine the optimum contact time to provide a coating having the desired thickness for a particular end use wherein given that Tada et al teach a coating thickness as claimed, the claimed contact times would have been obvious.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 6/16/10 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive with respect to the obviousness rejection over Tada et al in view of Martorano et al. The Applicant argues that the proposed modification of incorporating a crosslinking agent into the coating taught by Tada would render Tada unsatisfactory for its intended purpose given that the crosslinker would form permanent crosslinks in place of the pseudo-crosslinking reactions taught by Tada and the associated benefits of increased density of the coating would be forgone. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that Tada actually provides a suggestion of utilizing an epoxy-containing compound having more than one functional or epoxy group as discussed in detail above. Hence, the Examiner maintains her position that Tada provides a suggestion of incorporating a multi-functional epoxy "coupling agent" or "crosslinker" into the coating composition and that one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to utilize known epoxy functional agents wherein the claimed crosslinking agents are known water-soluble crosslinking agents utilized in similar metal coating compositions as taught by Martorano et al and would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, given the predictable results and reasonable expectation of success.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Monique R. Jackson whose telephone number is 571-272-1508. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Thursdays, 10:00AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Callic Shosho can be reached on 571-272-1123. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Monique R Jackson/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1787
June 20, 2010